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L 型多聚赖氨酸和 D 型多聚赖氨酸对神经细胞分化的影响 *

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摘要 目的:比较 L 型多聚赖氨酸(L-PL)和 D 型多聚赖氨酸(D-PL)浸泡的玻璃片培养小鼠大脑皮层神经元细胞对其分化的影响。**方法:**取昆明小鼠的大脑皮层细胞,分别用 L-PL 和 D-PL 进行培养,统计和比较细胞的分化比率、突起数量以及突起生长长度。**结果:**L-PL 和 D-PL 培养的神经细胞第 1、2 天的分化率比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),而突起数和突起长度比较差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。当 L-PL、D-PL 的浓度分别为 20 $\mu\text{L/mL}$ 、5 $\mu\text{L/mL}$ 时,其对 1、2 天细胞的分化产生显著影响,并且 D 型多聚赖氨酸培养的细胞分化率高于 L 型。500、100、20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 的 L-PL 中,100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ L-PL 培养细胞的分化率最高,而 125、25、5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 的 D 型多聚赖氨酸培养细胞分化率比较差异虽然无统计学意义,但 25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ D-PL 培养神经细胞的分化率总体趋势高于其他浓度。D-PL 所形成的粒径大小与 L-PL 不同,且 D-PL 的总体趋势稍大于 L-PL。**结论:**L 型多聚赖氨酸和 D 型多聚赖氨酸会在神经细胞生长早期对分化率产生影响,但不影响突起数和突起长度。

关键词:L 型多聚赖氨酸;D 型多聚赖氨酸;神经细胞;分化率

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Influence of L-PL and D-PL on Nerve Cell Differentiation*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the effect of L-PL and D-PL soaked glass on the differentiation of nerve cells. **Methods:** The cerebral cortex cells of KM mice were cultured with D-PL and L-PL, respectively, the cell differentiation rate, branch number and branch length were counted. **Results:** The results showed that the differences of the differentiation rate but not the number and length of protuberances of nerve cells was significantly significant at day 1 and 2 between L-PL and D-PL ($P<0.05$). When the concentrations of L-PL and D-PL were 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ and 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ respectively, the difference in differentiation rates of cells cultured on D-PL or L-PL at day 1 and 2 couldn't be eliminated, and the differentiation rate of cell cultured on D-PL was higher than that of L-PL. Among those 500, 100 and 20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of L-PL, 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ L-PL had the highest differentiation rate. Similarly, among 125, 25 and 5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of D-PL, although no statistical significance was found, 25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ D-PL showed a trend to have higher differentiation rate of nerve cells than other concentrations. Interestingly, bigger particle size was found in D-PL group than L-PL, it might contribute to the difference in the differentiation rates at early stage. **Conclusion:** L-PL and D-PL can affect the differentiation rate at the early stage of nerve cell growth, but do not affect the number of projections and the length of projections.

Key words: Poly-L-lysine; Poly-D-lysine; Nerve cell; Differentiation rate

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R-33; Q813; R338 **Document code:** A

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前言

大脑皮层是整个神经系统中最重要的一部分^[1,2],有大量神经元聚集,是控制和调节机体运动的最高级中枢,与多种疾病的发生密切相关^[3-5]。体外神经元的培养对其作用机制的研究具有重要意义,大脑皮层神经元的体外培养受多种因素的影响。首先是其贴壁的材料,细胞在材料表面的生长、增殖和分化取决于细胞在材料表面的延伸和铺展情况^[6]。细胞在材料表面的延

伸和铺展情况受材料的理化性质和材料对细胞外基质的粘附分子的吸附量等因素有关^[7,8],目前很多文献都对细胞粘附材料有所研究^[9-11]。研究显示亲水性带正电荷的材料表面比带负电荷的材料表面更有利于细胞吸附、生长^[12],而材料表面的粗糙程度、孔径和地貌排布也会对细胞在材料表面的生长产生影响^[13]。材料与细胞外基质的相互作用也影响细胞的贴壁和生长状态,细胞在初次贴壁后,与材料非特异性吸附,细胞会分泌细胞外基质,如层粘连蛋白,介导细胞与材料的特异性吸附^[14]。

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多聚赖氨酸表面带有较多正电荷,有关研究显示多聚赖氨酸与层粘连蛋白的吸附更有利于细胞的铺展和生长,对细胞没有显著毒性,细胞活性也最强^[5]。目前市面上的多聚赖氨酸有D型和L型两种,对其贴壁能力的研究不在少数^[16,17]。L型多聚赖氨酸可被酶分解成氨基酸小分子,被细胞吸收,也可以通过胞吞作用进入细胞内;D型多聚赖氨酸不能被消化。这两种多聚赖氨酸对神经细胞的贴壁和生长的影响及其机制有何区别尚不清楚。本研究分别用D-PL和L-PL培养神经细胞,将突起长度为胞体长2倍的细胞定义为分化的神经细胞,通过分析细胞分化率、突起数、突起长度和两种多聚赖氨酸的粒径大小,发现L-PL和D-PL对细胞早期分化率影响不同,D-PL更有利于细胞分化,而造成这种差异的原因可能是两种多聚赖氨酸的粒径大小不同。

1 材料与方法

1.1 细胞与耗材

选用昆明白新生鼠,取大脑皮层神经元细胞,24孔板,一次性移液管,玻片。

1.2 主要试剂

0.25%胰蛋白酶-EDTA(生化试剂 Gibco 公司);胎牛血清(FBS,生化试剂,Gibco 公司);MEM;NaH₂PO₄·H₂O、Na₂HPO₄、NaCl、NaHCO₃、Insulin(Sigma 公司)、B-27(Sigma 公司)、阿糖胞苷(Sigma 公司)、无水乙醇(国药化学试剂有限公司)、丙酮(国药化学试剂有限公司)、二甲苯(国药化学试剂有限公司)等试剂,去离子水。

1.3 主要仪器设备

共聚焦显微镜(Nikon);超净工作台(苏州净化);二氧化碳恒温细胞培养箱(Thermo Fisher);智能数显恒温水浴锅(巩义市予华仪器有限公司);动态光散射仪(美国 WYATT technology)。

1.4 主要培养基和试剂配制

用胎牛血清和 MEM 配置细胞培养液,配 PBS 缓冲液,固定细胞的 4% PFA(多聚甲醛溶液)。

1.5 方法

1.5.1 玻片处理 分别用二甲苯、丙酮、无水乙醇、75%的乙醇、去离子水清洗玻片,灭菌后浸泡于一定浓度的多聚赖氨酸溶液中,过夜后使用。

1.5.2 神经细胞的培养 参考相关文献进行神经细胞的提取^[18,19]将分别将渡有L和D型多聚赖氨酸的玻片放于24孔板中,用双蒸水清洗3次,加少量水放在细胞培养箱中温浴,吸去孔板的双蒸水,晾干,解剖新生鼠的大脑皮层细胞,用0.25%胰酶消化12分钟,用培养基将组织清洗三次,用移液枪吹打,使细胞散开,分散到24孔板中,放入细胞培养箱中培养。

1.5.3 细胞固定 在细胞培养第1、2、3、4、8、12天分别取用两种多聚赖氨酸培养的细胞,放在含PBS的24孔板中,吸去PBS,加400 μL 4% PFA,静置14 min,吸去PFA,用PBS洗3次,用Flioromount-G固定在载玻片上,用Nikon共聚焦显微镜拍照^[20]。

1.5.4 L-PL 和 D-PL 的粒径测定 使用超纯水将D-PL配制成工作浓度25 μg/mL的溶液,L-PL配制成工作浓度100 μg/mL的溶液,于4℃,10000 rpm离心10 min去除杂质。用DynaPro

NanoStar 动态光散射仪测量溶液中两种工作浓度下的多聚赖氨酸的分子粒径大小,分别独立重复实验十次。根据实验所得的分子在溶液中位置的自相关函数,使用 Graphpad Prism 软件对其进行指数拟合,获得其半衰期 Tau 值。用 Graphpad Prism 软件对 Tau 值作图并进行差异分析。

1.6 统计学分析

将所拍图片用 Image J (National Institutes of Health)分析,当突起总长度大于胞体的二倍时,认为此细胞处于分化状态。统计细胞分化率,突起数,突起总长度,用 SPSS 进行统计学分析,进行单因素方差检验,最后用 Graphpad Prism 做统计图,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 L 型和 D 型多聚赖氨酸对神经细胞生长的影响

本次实验通过比较神经细胞分化率、突起数、突起长度,评价D型和L型多聚赖氨酸对神经细胞生长的影响。参考相关文献分别用100 μg/mL^[21]L型多聚赖氨酸,25 μg/mL D型多聚赖氨酸对玻片进行处理,然后培养细胞,分别对第1、2、3、4、10、12天细胞的分化率进行统计分析,实验结果如图1所示。在第1、2天,L-PL和D-PL培养的细胞分化率比较差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),在之后的几天差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),图1A,B),而细胞的突起数和突起长度在第1-12天都未出现差异(图1C,D),表明L和D型多聚赖氨酸会影响细胞第1、2天的分化率,而对神经细胞突起数和突起长度没有影响。

2.2 不同浓度 L 型 D 型多聚赖氨酸对神经细胞分化率的影响

从图1结果可知,100 μg/mL L-PL 和 25 μg/mL D-PL 对培养第1、2天的细胞分化率有不同影响,那么升高和降低多聚赖氨酸的浓度是否仍会对第1、2天细胞分化率造成影响?我们在上述浓度基础上将两种多聚赖氨酸浓度分别升高降低5倍,即L-PL浓度为20 μg/mL、500 μg/mL,D-PL的浓度为5 μg/mL、125 μg/mL,结果如图2A-C所示。当L-PL/D-PL的浓度分别为20 μg/mL、5 μg/mL时,其对1、2天细胞的分化产生显著影响,并且D型多聚赖氨酸培养的细胞分化率高于L型(图2A)。用500 μg/mL L-PL 和 125 μg/mL D-PL 培养细胞,结果显示,其在1、2天对细胞的分化产生显著影响,D型-PL培养的细胞分化率高于L-PL(图2C)。

2.3 不同浓度同种多聚赖氨酸对神经细胞分化率的影响

在证实L-PL和D-PL浓度变化后对细胞分化率的影响仍然存在后,我们还需要比较不同浓度同一种多聚赖氨酸的是否会影响细胞的分化率。分别对20、100、500 μg/mL的L-PL培养细胞的结果进行统计,结果如图2D所示。在第1天,20、500 μg/mL L-PL培养细胞的分化率都均显著低于100 μg/mL L-PL培养的细胞,第2天其差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。用5、25、125 μg/mL的D-PL培养细胞的结果如图2E所示,在第1天和第2天都未呈现出差异,但25 μg/mL D-PL组细胞分化率比5、125 μg/mL D-PL组有升高的趋势。由此可见,提高或降低L型-PL的浓度可使细胞分化率明显下降。100 μg/mL L型多聚赖氨酸更有利细胞分化,D型多聚赖氨酸的结果与L型多聚赖氨酸相似,但变化不如L型多聚赖氨酸明显。

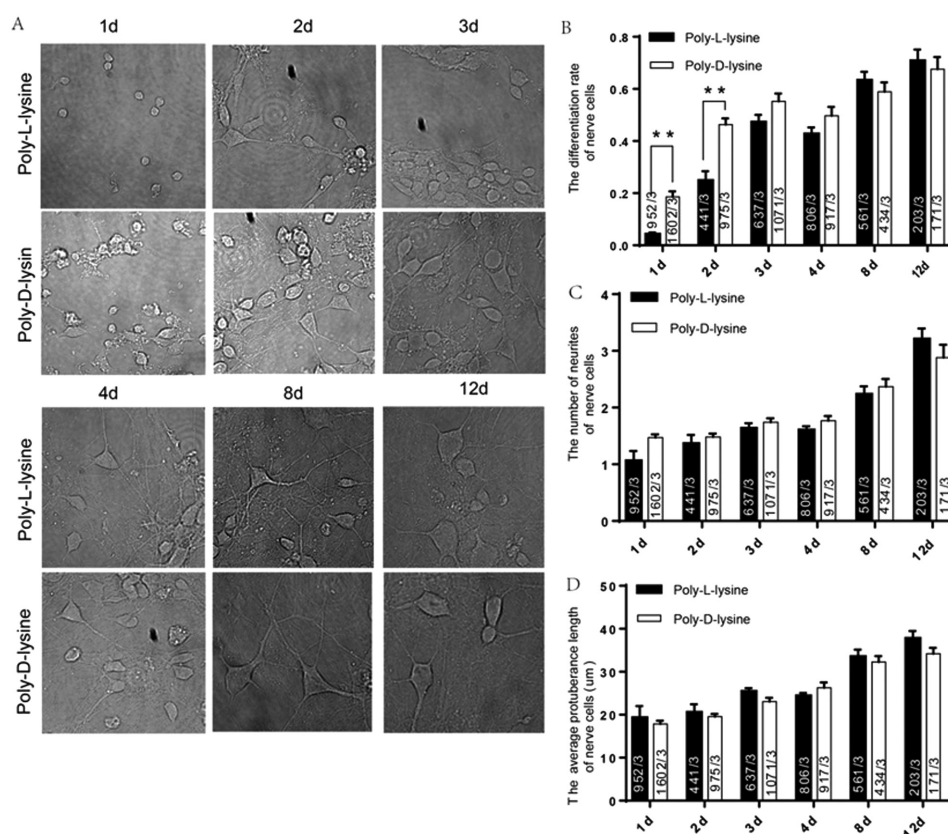


图1 L型D型多聚赖氨酸对神经细胞生长的影响

Fig.1 The effect of L-PL and D-PL on the growth of nerve cells

Note: Figure (A) was the examples of 1-12d cultured nerve cells with L-PL and D-PL respectively. Figure (B, C, D) were summary graphs of differentiation rate (B), the branches number (C) and branches length (D) of nerve cell cultured 1-12d with L-PL and D-PL, respectively;

Data were means $\pm$ SEM; Numbers of cells/independent experiments analyzed are listed in the bars. Statistical assessments were performed by student's t-test (** $P < 0.01$).

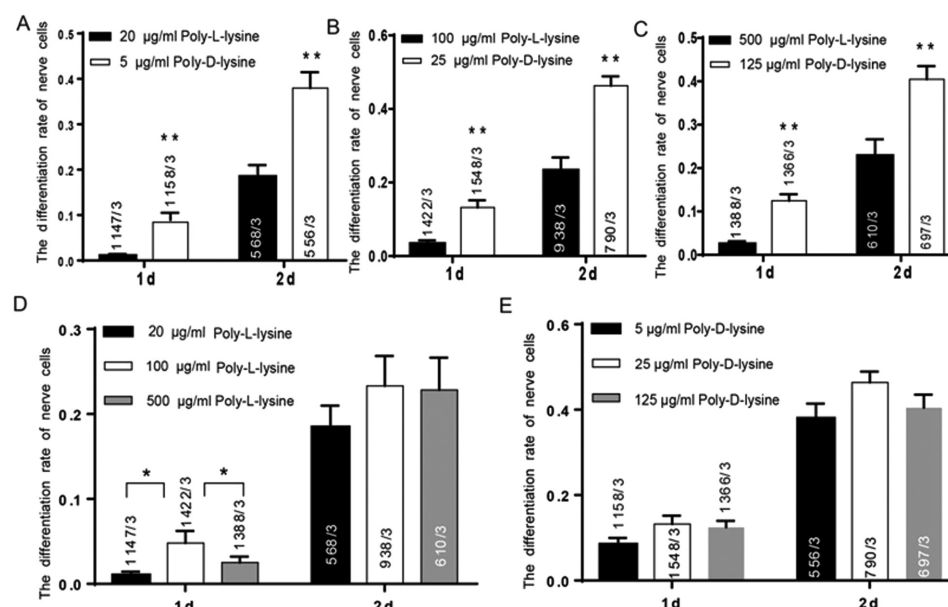


图2 不同浓度L型D型多聚赖氨酸对神经细胞分化率的影响

Fig. 2 The effect of L-PL and D-PL on the differentiation rate of neurons at different concentrations

Note: Figure (A) was statistical sketch of differentiation rate of neurons cultured 1 or 2 d with 20 μg/mL L-PL or 5 μg/mL D-PL. Figure (B) showed a statistical sketch of the cell differentiation rate with 100 μg/mL L-PL or 25 μg/mL D-PL cultured 1 or 2 d. Figure (C) showed a statistical sketch of cell differentiation rate with 500 μg/mL L-PL or 125 μg/mL D-PL cultured 1 or 2 d. Figure (D) described a statistical diagram of the differentiation rate of neurons cultured with 20, 100 or 500 μg/mL L-PL, respectively. Figure (E) described a statistical diagram of the differentiation rate of neurons cultured with 5, 25 or 125 μg/mL D-PL, respectively. Data were means $\pm$ SEM; Numbers of cells/independent experiments analyzed are listed in the bars.

Statistical assessments were performed by student's t-test (* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$).

2.4 L型和D型多聚赖氨酸粒径分析结果

根据上述的实验结果,种植在D-PL的神经元细胞比种植在L-PL的神经元细胞发育情况更为良好,我们猜测这一现象的可能与手型的不同导致最终形成的分子粒径不一样有关。因此,我们配置了工作浓度的多聚赖氨酸水溶液,使用动态光散射仪测量多聚赖氨酸分子粒径。由于不同大小的分子在相同的溶剂中的布朗运动速度有差异,当分子通过光时会发生散射现象,动态光散射仪可以通过捕捉分子的散射现象来分辨分子的运动速度。我们通过计算分子的自相关函数的Tau值,发现在工作浓度下,D-PL的Tau值比L-PL的大,结果如图3所示,D-PL分子从原来的位置运动到完全不相关的位置所需的时间更长,所以D-PL的水合分子粒径更大。

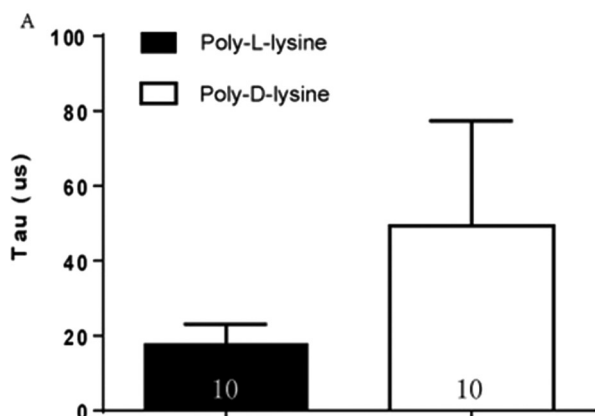


图3 L型和D型多聚赖氨酸粒径分析结果

Fig.3 Analysis of the particle size of L-PL and D-PL

Note: Data were means $\pm$ SEM; Numbers of independent experiments analyzed are listed in the bars. Statistical assessments were performed by student's t-test.

3 讨论

神经元的体外培养对神经疾病的研究具有重要意义^[22-26]。体外研究实验条件可控,研究内容直观,成本费用少,是神经研究领域一种必要的手段。通过对体外培养的皮层神经元进行不同程度的机械损伤,观察其存活率建立了大脑机械损伤的模型,从而进一步阐明其损伤的病理机制^[27]。在体外培养的神经细胞中研究突触生长的影响因素^[28]以及突触融合蛋白之间的相互作用^[8,29]。神经元在体外只能分化而不能增殖,只能进行原代培养,又其本身不具有很好的贴壁能力,所以能否贴壁是其存活的关键,在玻片上镀多聚赖氨酸增加与细胞接触面的正电荷,能提高细胞贴壁能力^[22]。有文献中用D-PL培养小鼠的海马细胞,用MTT法检测细胞活性,发现在第7-8d时,细胞生长状态最好^[30]。我们本次研究未对细胞进行活性鉴定,是为不足之处。龚海鹏实验团队对多种细胞贴附材料进行研究,提出多聚赖氨酸更有利于细胞贴壁,并选用了L型多聚赖氨酸进行实验。本次研究比较了两种多聚赖氨酸在细胞培养方面的区别,进一步完善了对细胞贴附材料方面的研究。

研究结果显示D型和L型多聚赖氨酸会对第1、2天的细胞分化率产生影响,D型的细胞分化率高于L型,改变两种多聚赖氨酸浓度后这种差异仍然存在,D型多聚赖氨酸浓度的改

变对细胞分化率无明显影响,L型多聚赖氨酸改变浓度后,100 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ L-PL细胞的分化率高于其他浓度,为细胞培养的最佳浓度。神经元细胞的生长发育除了所需的化学营养物质外,还需要合适的物理力学环境。有研究表明,更为粗糙的基底材料会对细胞生长产生更大的牵引力,而神经元在环境力更大的基底材料上发育的更快^[31,32]。所以可能是由于D-PL比L-PL的分子粒径更大,铺在玻片会产生更为粗糙的力学环境,导致最终生长在D-PL上的神经元发育更快。本研究的结果能为优化神经细胞培养方案提供新的依据和思路。

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(上接第 2682 页)

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